

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 13th April 1907.

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## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Namai Moqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 25th March makes the following observations under an elaborate article entitled "Vakloi Milli":—

Persian politics.

NAMA-I-MOQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
March 25th, 1907.

The members of the Persian Parliament should, among other things worth their consideration, look carefully to the financial condition of the State and regulate its income and expenditure in a right way. We do not mean that our budget should be prepared after the model of that of the British Government. What is wanted is that misappropriation should disappear from our country, that the expenditure should not outbalance the income, and that the superfluity in respect of the former should be discarded. In fact, we stand in need of help from the foreigners both in theory and practice regarding every matter relating to our well-being. But it is ours to judge which of the foreign nations we should appeal to, safely. Look at the Belgians! how they proved themselves unfriendly to us in the long run. We have ofttime declared that the European states, no matter howsoever small they may be, are part and parcel of a single whole, tread on the same footpath, and have been trained in the same school. The worthy members should exercise vigilance and administrative talent in order to be able to disallow the foreigners to have any pretext for interference. Again, they should not be disregarding of the present attitude of Germany towards the Asiatic states. The other Powers also should be given to understand that they should not allow themselves to be duped by the splendid hopes she has been offering. Evidently, the nations whose connexion with Persia involves no injury to the country are the Americans and the Japanese. Japan has not as yet entered into administrative and commercial relations with Persia. If we enter into commercial relationship with her, she will in fact command a fair commercial success in our country, but at the same time our trade will also equally flourish in Japan. Probably, it is not long before the Japanese Consulate will be established at Tehran, and Japan and Iran will enter into a regular contract as regards trade.

2. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 29th March speaks of the reported desire of the Amir to visit England next year as indicative of His Majesty's intelligence. He has

The Amir.

SAMAY,  
March 29th, 1907.

seen everything of the English in their Indian empire, and now he wants to see everything of them in their own country.

3. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 5th April writes that it is the chastisement at the hands of the Boers and the might of Japan which have terrified England and are making her propose a limitation of

England and the Hague conference.

SANDHYA,  
April 5th, 1907.

armaments at the Hague Conference.

4. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 7th April is gratified at the fact of the American Republic having sanctioned the institution of Parliament in the Philippine Islands. The latter

HITVARTA,  
April 7th, 1907.

A Parliament for the Filipinos.

have been in their possession for a comparatively short time. India has been a British possession for about a century and a half, yet it has not had the good fortune of securing the above privilege. The English and the Americans originate from a common stock as races of men. But, notwithstanding, England grudged to confer the privilege of self-government on America until the latter had recourse to arms, the result being the famous American War of Independence. Conclusively, the English never feel inclined to give away anything except under compulsion.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

5. A correspondent of the *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 24th March writes that the English have got possession of this country by deceit, force and cunning. The very people who had been hitherto worshipping the English nation as an incarnation of liberty, equality and

The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam at Jalpaiguri.

YUGANTAR,  
March 24th, 1907.

fraternity, now declare that their equals as plundering robbers, proud with brute force, are not on earth. So far only particular localities used to be



described as "*Magher Muluk*" (the Magh's country, a by-word for utter anarchy and lawlessness); but practical experience now makes one call all parts of the British dominions *Magher Muluk*.

On the 16th February last, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal visited Jalpaiguri. Ever so long before the visit great bustle and activity began to be shown in seizing bullock carts. Many carts even from the distant mufassal were seized and detained. It is difficult to make one understand, unless one sees it for one's self, the many kinds of persecution which innocent people are subjected to in connexion with this seizing of carts. How many inoffensive men who had come or were coming to town from the mufassal to sell wood, bamboos, hay and straw, were seized on the way by police constables, veritable servants of *Yama* (the god of death), and taken away to where required. The unfortunate men were counting the days intervening between then and the day on which they would be liberated and released from this infernal torment. In many cases, the drivers of carts which are seized on the plea of official service do not even get their cart-hire.

Milch cows had been procured in order that the Lieutenant-Governor and his suite might have milk with their tea morning and evening. The cows of householders in and near the town had been brought away forcibly and without their consent. What is the antidote to this disease? Even the laws of the English declare it theft to take any property from anybody without his consent and with force. This kind of theft is being committed by the English always and everywhere. All living beings have a right to protect themselves.

*BASUMATI*,  
March 30th, 1907.

Crime in the mufassal.

6. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th March publishes reports of robberies committed in

various places as follows:—

(1) In some places in the north of the Mymensingh district near the Nalitabari thana, inhabited by many hill tribes, robbery and other crimes are very common. The police are indifferent. Last month dacoities were committed in the houses of Ramchandra Adhikari of Daodhara and Shahadat Khan of Chengkhali.

(2) Nearly 40 dacoits, armed with *lathis*, swords and guns, recently attacked the house of Fauder Singh of village Panisali, thana Naxalbaria, district Darjeeling, and made away with property worth about Rs. 4,000. Government has failed to stop such crimes in this part of the country. The Nepal dacoits are out of reach of the British Government. The Nepal and British Governments should make joint efforts to put down these marauders.

(3) Dacoities have been committed in the houses of Ramratan Banerji of Mulajore and Bejoy Chandra Chatterji of Gurdah, and at many other places in the Barrackpore subdivision.

*BANGAVASI*,  
March 30th, 1907.

7. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th March writes that on the 19th March a dacoity was committed at Panisali, Naxalbari, near

Darjeeling, and that incidents like this frequently occur in this place, which is on the Nepal frontier, because the British police cannot control the dacoits who take refuge in Nepalese territory, and also because the police of the two districts of Darjeeling and Purnea, on the borders of which this place is situated, do not co-operate.

*HITAVADI*,  
March 29th, 1907.

8. Referring to the disturbances at Comilla, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March says that it will not do to lose sight of the main issue, viz., the real cause of these disturbances, in the distraction caused by the enquiry that is going on about the murder of the Muhammadan baker. It does not appear that the Divisional Commissioner is holding an enquiry about that point.

*SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA*,  
April 4th, 1907.

9. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes that Comilla has become a favourite home of persons with evil intentions, and the recent incidents there were not all unexpected, and are regarded by the local people as the result of terrible conspiracies. The attitude of the authorities in regard to these incidents was most lamentable and will only fan the flame, so to speak.

*HITVARTA*,  
April 7th, 1907.

10. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 7th April has the following in reference to the present state of things at Comilla:—

The affairs at Comilla.

The Muhammadans of Comilla have been



publicly declaring that unless the Hindus give up crying *Bande Mataram*, they would not desist from wielding *lathis* (clubs) against them, adding that they have been assured of help by the Government executives. What is actually surprising is the indifferent attitude of the latter. Now, the question is whether Comilla is no longer under British rule or it is under a barbarous government.

Reading the account of the state of things at Comilla, the people in general are giving utterance to the following expressions which the old mother, left sore-afflicted by the death of her dear son, addressed to Mahumad Ghaznavi:—

“You British rulers better exclude the territory from within the limit of your possessions which you cannot rightly govern. Do not set up the British flag where lawlessness and oppression have thus established themselves.”

By the bye, it occurs to us to ask under whose instigation the Muhammadans are thus bent upon suppressing the *swadeshi* agitation. They declare that the Government executives will countenance their proceedings in this direction, far from preventing them from doing anything to this effect. What does this expression mean? If it is wrong, it is the duty of Government to proceed against the story-tellers, in order to maintain their prestige.

11. Referring to the reply which the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has given to the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur's question regarding the Comilla affairs, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April says that practically nothing has been done to prevent a recurrence of the affair. Short-sighted *mullas* are freely preaching malice against Hindus, and in many places Hindus are being oppressed by Musalmans. If this is peace, the authorities have surely made ample preparations for maintaining it.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 10th, 1907.

12. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes that the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police of Tippera should at once be dismissed, because instead of keeping the peace, they assisted in breaking it.

SANJIVANI,  
April 4th, 1907.

13. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April publishes a communication alleging how on the 4th idem, a meeting was held at Mymensingh to promote concord between Hindus and Musalmans; how a proclamation adopted at this meeting was taken to the house of Maulvi Ismail for his signature; how at this Maulvi's house on this occasion were found assembled a large crowd of Musalmans, a number of constables, a Musalman Sub-Inspector of Police and Tarini Daroga, and how, finally, the Maulvi angrily refused his signature and spoke threateningly of Musalmans being prepared to oppose force by force. The paper in an editorial note concludes by warning Government that the presence of the police at the Maulvi's house on this occasion will only confirm the popular suspicion that the officials are instigating these quarrels between the two communities.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 7th, 1907.

14. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 8th April writes that the Commandant of the Gurkha Military Police stationed at Mogra in Tippera is reported to have said that a few boys from each district must be shot down to stop

SANDHYA,  
April 7th, 1907.

*Bande Mataram*. The writer adds:—Just make the experiment and then see what happens.

15. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th April writes that news has been received from Faridpur that on the morning of the 7th idem, the police proclaimed in that town that uttering *Bande Mataram* was interdicted in public without a pass. Trouble is apprehended.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 9th, 1907.

16. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April says that an agent of Nawab Sallimulla held an anti-*swadeshi* meeting at Chhilambandar within the Tangail subdivision of the Mymensingh district. The President, Maulvi Fakaruddin, spoke in support of the partition and advised people to use *bideshi* instead of *swadeshi* articles. A Maulvi hailing from Atia delivered a speech full of incitements against Hindus. Not more than 200 people attended.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 10th, 1907.



Another correspondent says that it is rumoured that on the last day of the month of *Chaitra*, Nawab Salimulla will hold a meeting in the Haziganj bazar in the Tippera district. And it has been announced by beat of drum in the bazar that no Hindu will be allowed to attend the meeting.

SAMAY,  
April 7th, 1907.

17. Referring to the Dacca deer-stealing case, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th April says that the authorities suppressed the President-*Panchayet's* report. And now we learn that this President has been dismissed and a nephew of Harish Roy has been appointed in his place. Is it because the late President gave out the purport of his report that he has been punished with dismissal?

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 6th, 1907.

A question in the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

18. In noticing the official reply to the question lately put by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur in the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam regarding the formation of Vigilance Committees for preventing strife between Hindus and Musalmans, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th April writes that no reason was vouchsafed by Government for its opinion that the formation of such Committees is undesirable, and probably the reason of refusing such Committees is that their formation will result in the exposure of the secret deeds of the worthy members of the police force.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 7th, 1907.

19. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April publishes a letter alleging that the person who was recommended for selection for the office of President of *Panchayets* for the villages of Bhangamohr, &c., in the Arambagh thana of Hooghly on the 17th March last, by Maulvi Aniz-uz-Zaman Khan, Deputy Magistrate, is a dismissed Government employé who narrowly escaped conviction for misappropriation of public funds and he lives by looking after people's law-suits in the village. His selection for the office is therefore unpopular.

SANDHYA,  
April 8th, 1907.

20. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 8th April writes that a rumour has spread in Calcutta that Mr. Halliday has sent a report to Sir Andrew Fraser recommending that the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Sandhya*, the *Bande Mataram* and the *Yugantar* newspapers be prosecuted under the sedition section of the Indian Penal Code. The writer affects to be pleased with the prospect of a prosecution and remarks :—

We have already had experience of the *paharawalla's* blows and his "sweet" words, and we are prepared to be bound hand and foot by the lord of the *lal-pagri-wallas*.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

SAMAY,  
March 22nd, 1907.

21. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March writes that the manner in which Mr. Dunlop transferred the deer-stealing case at Dacca from the file of Maulvi Taz-ud-din Husain to his own was improper and illegal. It is strange and most regrettable that the High Court without assigning any reasons rejected a motion made before them on this ground.

HITAVADI,  
March 29th, 1907.

22. Referring to the Dacca deer-stealing case in which Babus Susendra Mohun Roy and Deviprasanna Roy were convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment each, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March says :—

Babus Susendra Mohun and Devi Prasanna, who belong to the same family as Babu Haris Chandra Roy, Deputy Magistrate, and who took a leading part in the social boycott to which Babu Haris Chandra was subjected in his native village for his anti-*swadeshi* proclivities and thereby incurred his severe displeasure, were, shortly after the social boycott incident, accused by Haris Babu's son of stealing a deer belonging to his father. The case was at first on the file of a Muhammadan Deputy Magistrate, but subsequently it was, for some unknown reason, transferred to the file of Mr. Dunlop, Joint-Magistrate. The accused were punished without any regard being paid to the motive or the suitability or otherwise of the time for the alleged crime and



the untrustworthy nature of the evidence adduced. In the motion to the High Court the irregularities in procedure and the unusual circumstances of the case failed to attract the attention of their Lordships. So the accused, though respectable people, must undergo the sufferings of incarceration. But the public verdict in the case cannot but be that this is one of the many instances which are cropping up in the new Province and in which the *swadeshi* workers are being ruthlessly put down.

23. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 29th March, in referring to the judgment in the Dacca deer-stealing case, writes regretfully that there is no rest in the country to be looked for when Deputy Magistrates and High Court Judges are alike and when innocent youths like those in the present case must suffer. The youths are reminded that their heads will one day wear glorious crowns of gold, though the English courts may have encircled their heads with crowns of shame; that they will be rewarded if any patriotism is left in the country, and that as for their judges, what will come to them some day is being realised by all.

SAMAY,  
March 29th, 1907.

24. During our 24 years' connection with the press, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th April, we have not come across another case of such *zulm* and illegality as characterise the Dacca deer-stealing case. The Judge of the lower court and those of the High Court have alike trampled upon law in this case.

SAMAY,  
April 5th, 1907.

25. The judgment of the High Court in the Dacca deer-stealing case makes the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April refer to the dwindling confidence of the public in the High Court and to a preparedness on the part of the Judges, in order to maintain the prestige and *izz* of the officials, to sacrifice the interests of justice.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 7th, 1907.

26. The judgment in the *Punjabi* case calls forth from the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March the following:—

SAMAY,  
March 22nd, 1907.

This is the kind of reward which falls to the lot of the Indian patriot as the result of civilised British administration. The Judge might have passed a sentence of simple imprisonment, but that would not allay the bitterness in his heart.

27. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 27th March asks its readers to guess what the results of the Comilla cases are likely to be, seeing that they are to be tried by the same Mr. Dunlop that tried the recent deer-stealing case at Dacca.

MEDINI BANDHAV,  
March 27th, 1907.

28. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March writes:—

HITAVADI,  
March 29th, 1907.

The alleged vagaries of the Subdivisional Officer of Tangail.

One Maniruddi having complained to the Subdivisional Officer of Tangail against Mr. Nidham, Manager of Nawab Salimulla, who was alleged to have acted illegally and high-handedly towards him, the *Huzur* ordered Mr. Nidham, the very man against whom the complaint was made, to enquire into the case. Has anybody ever heard of such an unusual proceeding? Are not such cases calculated to destroy public faith in British courts of justice?

The Nawab Salimulla on the separation of the judicial and the executive functions.

29. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th April quotes the following from the speech of the Nawab Salimulla on the budget:—

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 5th, 1907.

"Any one who is acquainted with the manner of the administration of civil and criminal justice in this country, if honestly disposed to say what he really feels, cannot but state that 'it will be disastrous to the life and liberty of the subject' if criminal justice is entrusted to a class of men who can have no means or opportunities of coming into contact with village life or with the people in their every-day avocations; who have not the means of knowing what is going on in a village or district, which the Revenue officer in the course of his natural duties, moving about from village to village, gets cognizance of, and which no amount of perjured evidence, obtainable in the doorways and porches of our civil-courts with the knowledge at his command can never mislead him; but if we have the Subordinate Judges to perform magisterial duties, we will see enacted what is commonly to be found in their judgments of acting on \* \* the preponderance of the weight of evidence."

and remarks that it never occurred to the obtuse Nawab that he was indirectly blaming those whom he wished to support. Magistrates while on tour accept as truth whatever they hear from the lips of the police. *Zulm* in the country would not be what it is now if the Magistrate were not the head of the police.



Is it the duty of a judicial officer to ignore evidence and violate the laws and mete out justice on the strength of what he has himself learned about a case? Does the Nawab mean to say that Subordinate Judges cannot discriminate between true evidence and false?

## (d)—Education.

SAMAY,  
March 22nd, 1907.

30. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March writes that as a result of Lord Curzon's educational reform, the S. P. G. College at Trichinopoly and the Tanjore College have ceased to exist. This is only the beginning of evil and many more colleges will go.

SOLTAN,  
March 29th, 1907.

Two colleges in Madras abolished.  
Educational facilities for Muslims in Backergunge.

31. A correspondent writes in the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 29th March about the inadequate facilities for the education of Muslims in Backergunge, offered by Government, the few lower and upper primary *pathsalas*, &c., which exist not subserving the real interests of the poorer Muslim population of the district.

BASUMATI,  
March 30th, 1907.

32. Referring to the Home Department Resolution announcing a State scholarship for Anglo-Indians, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th March observes:—

The new State scholarship for Anglo-Indians.  
Viewed from the standpoint of impartial treatment of the public by the State, the action of the Government in founding a scholarship exclusively for the benefit of a particular section of the community must be condemned as unjust and ungraceful. The English cannot deny that they owe all their material prosperity to us. Many are the worthless Englishmen and Eurasians who live upon India's bounty. India can no doubt be made to supply an additional three thousand rupees per year for the education of the sons of those for whom she has been daily supplying fowl and mutton in abundance. But why did Government found this scholarship at all? The sons of the Anglo-Indians are quite eligible for the University State scholarships. Why, then, this preferential treatment? Is it because they cannot successfully compete with the Indian youths? It comes to this, then, that while Anglo-Indian young men are eligible for both the special and the University State scholarships, the Indian students are eligible for only one, viz., the latter. The Eurasians have already made a monopoly of almost all the minor appointments in the Government offices. The few that yet remain will ere long fall to their lot when they have qualified themselves in England.

AL PUNCH,  
April 4th, 1907.

33. The *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 4th April notes:—

Primary education in Bihar.  
We do very gratefully appreciate the liberality of our benign Government in their having been pleased to propagate primary education among the Muhammadans, sanctioning ten lakhs of rupees for the purpose, payable from the District Board fund. But there are, however, two defects to be noticed in this connexion. First, that the principles on which the scheme for the education has to be worked are, evidently, calculated to defeat its object; and, secondly, that the instructive staff, which is to consist of only two teachers, is too poor to cope successfully with the work of the school, comprising several classes with a considerable number of students reading different books. A model *maktab* has already been instituted at Asthawan, district Patna. But it is to be regretted that it is not properly housed nor adequately furnished. Besides, there are unfavourable reports about the payment of the teachers' salaries, as also in reference to answering the miscellaneous pecuniary demands.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,  
April 7th, 1907.

34. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 5th April does not think that the recent reorganisation of the Education Service has done anything substantial for Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, the only Muslim officer in the higher grades of the department. It would certainly be a matter for serious regret if an experienced officer like him is not promoted. One might think that the fact that the Maulvi is a Calcutta University man stood in the way of his claims being considered with any great favour; but there is Mr. P. Mukharji also, who has not been promoted, in spite of his record of good service as Professor in the Presidency and Hooghly Colleges and as Inspector



of Schools, Presidency Division. He is the senior officer of the Bengal Educational Department but two. Our conclusion therefore is that there is some crooked policy standing in the way of the promotion of Indian officers, however efficient and superior in learning to European officers.

35. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th April expresses satisfaction at the account given by the Hon'ble the Home Member of the progress that has been made in the scheme for the endowment of the Tata Research Institute, but observes that the unusual delay in establishing the Institute has caused disappointment, and no assurance given by the Hon'ble Member, except the actual commencement of the work, will satisfy the public.

HITAVADI,  
April 5th, 1907.

36. Referring to the recent reorganization of the Bengal Educational Service, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 6th April regrets that while appointments as Sanskrit teachers have been absorbed in the Provincial Service so far as Hooghly, Dacca, and Presidency Colleges are concerned, the Sanskrit teacher of the Patna College has been left to rank as a member of the Subordinate Service only, but it might be urged there was no qualified man holding that post so far.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
April 6th, 1907.

The present incumbent, Pandit Ramavtar Pandey, is a highly qualified man, being not only an M. A., but a profound Sanskrit scholar. His claims to appointment in the Provincial Educational Service should therefore receive due attention.

37. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th April offers the following criticism on the question-papers in the recent F. A. Examination:—

BANGAVASI,  
April 6th, 1907.

- (1) The questions on English Literature, though not bad, were too many.
- (2) The English passages set for translation in question No. 5 of the first paper on Sanskrit were difficult and involved in their construction.
- (3) With reference to question No. 4 in the same paper, it may be pointed out that it is very difficult to explain passages from *Raghuvamsam* without taking assistance from *Mallinatha*.
- (4) What sort of English is "Evil case," "Very many children" in question No. 13 of the second paper on Sanskrit?
- (5) Questions Nos. 2 and 3 in the paper on Physics are more fit for the B. A. than for the F. A. Examination.
- (6) Questions Nos. 2 and 8 in the paper on Chemistry were similarly far too difficult.

38. The same paper quotes a recent speech by Mr. G. C. Basu on secondary education, in which the Government of India are reminded of the need of improving not only Government secondary schools but the private schools as well, which are larger in number, and which require increased grants.

BANGAVASI.

39. The same paper protests against the proposal to meet the want of accommodation in the Hindu School premises by certain rooms in the Albert College premises, on the ground that it would be dangerous for the lads who mostly come to school in their own carriages, to have to cross a road with busy vehicular traffic, and also that the rooms in the Albert College buildings are dark and in disrepair. Government should restore to the school the rooms now used by the Calcutta University Institute, which were only lent for temporary use.

BANGAVASI.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

40. In reviewing the recent Government Resolution on the Report on the working of the Calcutta Municipality, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March writes that a perusal of this report gives one a feeling of despair and makes one say that the new system of municipal government has brought in no improvement and that the old municipal form of government was throttled to death. Has the

SAMAY,  
March 22th, 1907.



new system of working been able to rise superior to the faults for which the old system was done to death? The truth is that the condition now is a hundred times worse than it was before, and the inconvenience and dissatisfaction of the rate-payers are on the increase. All hopes of any interference from the Government to bring about a better state of things has been dispelled by a perusal of this Resolution. The present municipal system is only a show of local self-government.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 10th, 1907.

41. *The Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April says that dead rats, probably infected with plague, lie scattered in the streets of Calcutta. It is a practice with the municipal sweepers to leave them in their places while taking away refuse from the streets. The plague-infected carcasses are, consequently, trodden by foot-passengers. It is believed that if arrangements are made for the timely removal of these carcasses, the progress of plague in Calcutta may be greatly checked.

BIRBHUM VARTA,  
March 30th, 1907.

42. *The Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 30th March speaks of the prevalence of cholera and small-pox in virulent forms in Suri in the Birbhum district. Poor people are dying for want of treatment. The local Municipality should at once make arrangements for a medical officer to look after these poor people.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
April 2nd, 1907.

43. *The Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 2nd April writes that the Municipality of Raniganj is in many cases acting illegally, as for instance, in holding a meeting in connexion with the budget and to sanction bills for road, drains, etc., at 24 hours' notice. Its overseer is not a passed man. He has come in by influence and he contrives that Commissioners who are not in his favour should not get any opportunity of supervising his work. The streets are not properly cleansed or watered, and the drains also are neglected.

AL PUNCH,  
April 4th, 1907.

44. *The Al Punch* [Bankipore] of the 4th April gives a horrible account of the plague raging at Ghazipur and Zamania, where the disease is reported to have assumed even a more terrible form than in Patna and other districts of Bihar.

PRATIKAR,  
April 5th, 1907.

45. *The Pratikar* [Berhampur] of the 5th April complains of the bad lighting of the streets and lanes of Berhampur owing to the neglect of the local Municipality.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 5th, 1907.

46. The decision of the authorities to employ a dredger, the *Karnaphuli*, to improve the port approaches of Chittagang port, gives the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th April an opportunity of dwelling on the need, from both sanitary and commercial points of view, of dredging and re-excavating other rivers and river-mouths in East Bengal.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 6th, 1907.

47. *The Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th April publishes a letter alleging that Mr. Forrest, Magistrate of Howrah, interferes with the village unions of the district in a way which is prejudicial to the public interests and gives the following as examples:—

(1) At the last election to the Bagnan Union, Babu Sarat Chandra Datta a well-educated and well-known gentleman of Bagnan, was a candidate and the polling officer himself expressed pleasure at his election. But instead of Sarat Babu the man actually gazetted was Babu Aghor Nath Nandi, a trader in *belati* cloth and salt and ignorant of English, who was thus rewarded at the expense of Sarat Babu, who had taken part in the *swadeshi* agitation.

(2) The Local Board of Uluberia, as the result of certain allegations which had been made against Babu Jatindra Nath Sarkar and Muhammad Gholam Rahman, Member and President respectively of the Bagnan Union Committee, and which had been duly inquired into by the Deputy Magistrate of Uluberia, recommended that money was to be granted to the union after an inspection of the work of the President of the Union Committee. The Bagnan public hailed this decision with joy, because the money (Rs. 1,000 in amount) which the union had been hitherto receiving was not, owing to the President's incapacity, being spent to advantage. But Mr. Forrest, ignoring the public interests, has ordered the money to be paid as usual to the President, who is a member of the District Board and in the special good graces of Mr. Forrest.



(3) Mr. Forrest is also assisting this gentleman greatly in the matter of the Bagnan School.

48. A correspondent of the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 8th April writes that the Bhatpara Municipality has made over municipal land consisting of 12 or 13 bighas to the Eurasian owners of a jute mill that is being erected there without realising anything as price. The price of the land in question must be about 14 thousand rupees. It is suspected that the reason why such a large sum was not demanded or realised was that the Municipal authorities wanted to show favour to the Eurasians.

SANDHYA,  
April 8th, 1907.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

49. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes how on the 24th March last, the Bengali Assistant Station Master at Chikaki station (Grand Chord Line) was assaulted by the guard of the No. 42-Down goods train; how the driver of the same train first interfered in the quarrel and then, getting worsted, without any authority and without any previous intimation, began taking his train back on the route it had come by, until he reached Hazaribagh Road station, and how he endangered human life and property thereby.

SANJIVANI,  
April 4th, 1907.

It is also alleged that the same guard behaved offensively to the Station Master Babu at Jainagar in ignorant impatience, because, as was the rule, his train had halted there to take in water.

The Station Master at another neighbouring station was similarly insulted by the same guard, who on one occasion had to pay Rs. 5 to a *khalasi* whom he had assaulted.

50. Referring to the report that on 31st March last His Excellency Lord Minto's special train was in danger of being derailed on the Grand Chord Railway, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says there should be a double line of rails as soon as practicable on the railway.

SANDHYA,  
April 8th, 1907.

51. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 7th April notes that as reported in the *Punjabee* of Lahore, a native lady happening to travel by mistake, while in course of a railway journey, in a compartment reserved for the male passengers instead of in the *zenana gharry*, was sternly set down at the Multan railway station by a European ticket-collector, immediately after which the train whistled away. Up to date, there is no knowing whether or not they sought to outrage her. But it is said that she had ornaments on. Seeing that instead of being accommodated in the female compartment, the lady was kept alone in the station, it gave rise to suspicion as to whether or not there was any attempt on the part of any party to commit an outrage upon her. It is hoped that the Railway authorities will look into the matter and punish the offender.

HITVARTA,  
April 7th, 1907.

(h)—*General.*

52. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March writes that the workmen at the Budge-Budge Jute Mill have to work from 5 A.M. till 8 P.M., with an interval of 3 hours for meals and 1 hour for rest. They have thus to work for 11 hours and those who come from a distance cannot reach home before 10 P.M., and they cannot retire to rest before midnight. As they have to be at the mill again at 5 A.M., they cannot be at home for more than two or three hours. Furthermore, 500 boys work in the mill, whom work has reduced to mere skin and bone.

SAMAY,  
March 22nd, 1907.

53. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 24th March writes that the incidents at Comilla have not only taught everybody the benefits of use of strength but something more, namely, the powerlessness of the officials. The Magistrate in his explanation to his superiors asks what he could do, and what he had to lean upon, except a number of policemen at the sadar town. The truth has come out of the Magistrate's lips as to his own strength. There are in all India only 75,000 British troops. In big districts, if we except one or two higher officers,

YUGANTAR,  
March 24th, 1907.



the population is wholly native. It is in reliance on assistance of this nature that the English rule India, and yet they do not hesitate sometimes to declare that they conquered India and will hold her by the sword.

MEDINI BANDHAV,  
March 27th, 1907.

54. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 27th March hears that the settlement operations now in progress in certain parts of Midnapore will seriously injure the zamindars, who think that the end of the Permanent Settlement is now at hand. There are some, again, who allege that it is to give the finishing stroke to this Permanent Settlement that the district is to be partitioned. The ordinary public are already excited by the *Bande Mataram* spirit, and it only remains for the zamindars also to be roused up by a partition of the district.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA,  
March 28th, 1907.

55. A correspondent of the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 28th March writes:—

Government and the visit of the  
Nawab of Dacca to Comilla.

That there was some political purpose of the Government underlying the visit of the Nawab of Dacca to Comilla appears from the fact that Nabalak Miah did not ask any Hindu gentleman of the place to join the Muhammadans in welcoming the Nawab. Though the Hindus were anti-partitionists, there was no reason why they would not have welcomed the Nawab as an individual. Every educated man can therefore see how Government was pulling the wire from behind.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 3rd, 1907.

56. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes as follows:—

Mr. Morley and the Nawab of  
Dacca.

Mr. O'Donnell asked Mr. Morley in the House of Commons whether Government intended to give a loan of money to the Nawab of Dacca at a small rate of interest and why the Nawab, who was so much involved in debts, had been given a seat on the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The "honest John" met the first question by the statement that the Nawab had not yet applied for any loan from the Government. But has not the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam proposed to give the Nawab a loan in the absence of any application from the latter? And why should the Nawab apply for it, if he gets it without any application? In reply to the second question Mr. Morley said that the Nawab had already been appointed a member of the Supreme Legislative Council. Was this a relevant reply? Was not the Government aware of the Nawab's debts when he first sat on the Council? Did not the Government of India or the Government of Bengal know that the Nawab had been trying to make some arrangement for his encumbered estate since March 1905? Can the authorities sincerely say that they have not induced the Nawab to oppose the *swadeshi* movement and support the partition, by holding out to him hopes of relief from debts?

SANJIVANI,  
April 4th, 1907.

57. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes that Government

The Ajudhia Estate and the  
Nawab Salimulla.

is contemplating going to the assistance of the late Maharaja of Ajudhia, because his ancestors assisted the British Government during the Mutiny. But what is the Bengal Government troubling itself for to assist Nawab Salimulla in repaying his debts? Has the Nawab become a favourite with Sir A. Fraser and Mr. Hare because he has stirred up strife between Hindu and Musalman and weakened both thereby and has supported the partition, thereby doing the worst disservice to the Bengali people? Why is the interest proposed for the Nawab 4 per cent., while that for the Ajudhia Estate is 5 per cent.?

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA,  
March 28th, 1907.

58. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 28th March writes:—

The Imperial Budget.

Government is very lucky indeed, for its surpluses are gradually increasing. That the Government officials are brightening the face of the country more and more is proved by documentary evidence, and that evidence is this Budget Statement. But we on our part have grown anxious and are alarmed at the kind of evidence it affords of the country's prosperity. Land revenue forms one of the items of Government revenue in which there has been an increase. When we find that this land revenue has increased we are reminded of the famished cultivators from whom it has been derived. Those who form their ideas about the country's prosperity



from the official records, have no conception of its actual condition. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker says: "These unfavourable features however soon passed away; the monsoon rains were full and well distributed nearly everywhere, and the harvests have been generally abundant." These are visionary ideas worthy of a poet, as also of those who want to hide from view the horrors of hell under a cloud of words and conjure up in their place the beauties of Eden. But the real state of things is so terribly bad that the very mention of an unusual increase in the land revenue spontaneously leads to the conviction that in every farthing of the revenue realised lurk the wails and groans of a famished people. The official pictures painted in such vivid colours, insincere, unnatural and incongruous as they are, mortify, grieve and terrify us. But the routine of official Budgets has degenerated to this nowadays.

The next item of increased revenue was in the Excise Department. Increase of revenue from spirituous liquors implies an increase in the drinking habits of the people. Is it not passing strange that those who send missionaries to this country in order to civilise the people, those who increase the strength of the police force for the preservation of peace and at the same time improve the prospects and emoluments of police officers, should be overjoyed at the increase of the revenue derived from the sale of spirits? Are such ill-assorted and unsightly scenes witnessed anywhere else? But in this country, where famine is decimating the population, the rulers gloat over the increased revenue of the Excise Department. These are the men who boast of being *ma-bap* to the Indian people.

But this is not all. Government has a trade in opium with China. According to what code of morality is it permissible to earn money by taking advantage of and pandering to the depraved habits of a people? What will Mr. Morley say in reply? China proposes to regenerate the moral condition of her people by abolishing the opium trade with the British Indian Government. Her representations may find favour with the British, but the result of the abolition of the opium trade will perhaps be disastrous to the people of this country. For in that case the loss to the Government will be made good by the imposition of fresh taxes on the Indians, and their agonising cries will fall on listless ears.

When thinking of the increase of ten lakhs from other sources of revenue we cannot help recalling to our mind the famished look of those who have contributed to that increase. What is there to boast of in the vast increase in stamp revenue? It means that litigation has increased and that, in proportion as the people have been impoverished, the Government treasury has been filled up. We all know that all this revenue has been derived from the sale of justice to the Indians, and thus what must cause unqualified sorrow to every feeling heart is exactly what causes exultation to the Hon'ble Mr. Baker. What can be a greater demoralisation of the administration than this?

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker deplores the loss to the revenue in the Customs Department and accounts for it by saying that the export of rice and the import of spirits have diminished. But as a matter of fact the export of rice has not diminished, and Mr. Baker's statement was made with a definite object in view, that of silencing those Indians who had raised the cry that foreign merchants were exporting vast quantities of rice and thereby robbing the people of their means of sustenance while Government was silently looking on and doing nothing to stop the export. Here was a display of astuteness which the representative of a heroic nation might well afford to do without.

As to the reduction in the salt-tax, most people are of opinion that this measure is the result, not of a benevolent desire on the part of Government to lighten the people's burden, but of a strong appeal from the Liverpool salt merchants who have suffered heavily owing to diminished consumption of their salt brought about by the *swadeshi* agitation.

The improvement in the carriage of letters by post by allowing larger weights than before, the postage remaining the same, is too insignificant to affect the bulk of the people, who might have benefited by a reduction in the price of postcards. A slight reduction in military expenditure in one particular, while it increases in a thousand other ways, is of no advantage to the people.

An increase of over thirty lakhs to the expenditure for the reform of the police is no doubt considered imperative. But the question is what portion of



the money will fall to the lot of the Indians. Railways are necessary for an efficient government of the country and facilitate the movement of troops, which latter consideration occupies the first place in the minds of the rulers. Railways also help commerce. Thus thirteen crores and a half have been allotted to railways.

In presenting this year's Budget the Hon'ble Mr. Baker has held out hopes the gleam of which will deceive nobody. The Indians know well the character of the deceptive light. The light that burns on a cremation ground cannot delight a human being. Mr. Baker ought to have realised this.

HITAVADI,  
March 29th, 1907.

59. Referring to (1) the reduction of the salt-tax, (2) the increased educational grant and the proposed introduction of free primary education, and (3) the postage concession, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March says that in these matters Government has shown undoubted generosity. For the reduction of the salt-tax, however, no special gratitude can be claimed by Government.

BASUMATI,  
March 30th, 1907.

60. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th March says:—

The Imperial Budget.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, in his Budget Speech, said that India was pre-eminently a rich country. But we, who have daily to meet poverty face to face, cannot feel delighted at mere statements of the bounty of the goddess of fortune in the Budget. We have neither the power nor the means to unravel the mystery which lies hidden under the gigantic array of figures. India is the land of the poverty-stricken, the burial ground of famished wretches, and this fact the shower of gold in the Budget statements, like the acquisition of wealth in a dream, cannot efface from our minds. We are tempted to ask the question: How can India yield such a huge revenue where plague and famine claim so many victims? The Indian Budget shows how the vast revenue disappears in paying the cost of the administration. What a costly administration for a poor country like India! India can never afford such a large amount easily and naturally.

The Finance Member's estimates for the next year are truly wonderful. In spite of larger expenditure and the loss to the revenue on account of the reduction of the salt-tax and the income from opium, a surplus of a crore and sixteen lakhs has been announced. Few Finance Members have been so fortunate.

A postage concession has been granted in the shape of increased weights of letters, but newspaper postage remains as before. Government thoroughly dislikes newspapers and is very averse to granting any concession to them. Nor has any telegraphic concession been granted. The new rules for telegraph messages have benefited only traders, and it should be remembered that all the Indian subjects are not traders.

SWADES,  
April 1st, 1907.

61. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 1st April, in discussing the Budget, finds it not bad, barring the items of military expenditure, and thinks that the expenditure on

this head should be cut down in order to find money for providing free primary education for the masses.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BASAR PATRIKA,  
April 4th, 1907.

62. In discussing Lord Minto's contribution to the recent debate on the Budget, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes

Lord Minto and the Budget.

that the brief reference to the country's prosperity which occurs in the first paragraph of His Lordship's speech may be looked upon as the discharging of an obligation which is now looked upon as being incumbent on all officials. His Excellency should have mentioned the famine in East Bengal, which he did not, showing that he contented himself with relying on the official reports and took no trouble to get at the real truth. The fact that Lord Kitchener is trying to improve the lot of the sepoy speaks well for his intelligence, acuteness and political wisdom.

The tone of Lord Minto's utterances indicates that he has assented to the separation of the judicial and executive functions, and to some other changes of that sort, which may be made without injuring the interests of the officials and which may at the same time remove causes of discontent. His Excellency has already intimated that no great changes will be permitted now, but only such as are inevitable with the changing conditions of the country.



63. Referring to the India Government's despatch recently addressed to Mr. Morley, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th April writes :—

"A mountain in labour."

HITAVADI,  
April 5th, 1907.

The Government of India is now in labour like the proverbial mountain. We mean that the assurance which Government has so long given of a reform of the administration is, as the Viceroy confidently asserts, going to be fulfilled in a remarkable manner, for the despatch is said to be "fraught with great possibilities." The noble words which His Excellency uttered do indeed raise high expectations. But the views expressed by two of his colleagues cannot fail to rob the assurance given by His Excellency of much of its charm. How unwilling the rulers are to part with irresponsible power appears clear from their utterances.

While on the one hand the Viceroy says that the despatch will greatly satisfy Indian aspirations, Sir Harvey Adamson, on the other, asserts that self-government is an absurd plea and is thoroughly impracticable. Whom are we to believe, then? As regards the separation of the judicial and the executive functions, why, that, according to Sir Harvey, is already an accomplished fact! Alas! what then is there to reform? We suspect, therefore, that the outcome of all this terrible labour pain of the Government will be a dead mouse at last.

64. The same paper makes the following remarks on the Budget :—

Hon'ble Members who advocated the abolition of the income-tax on pensions and its reduction on limited incomes, such as income from salaries, did very wisely. It is to be hoped these points will be attended to in next year's Budget.

HITAVADI.

The Finance Member was wrong in making the statement that the salt-tax was the only tax in India which affected the masses. Mr. Gokhale pointed out that the excise duty levied on Indian cotton goods for the advantage of Manchester, was paid by the masses in addition to the salt-tax. The revenue derived from this tax on cotton fabrics amounted, it is said, to 29 lakhs only, and this amount, when considered in relation to the population, was paid at the rate of one rupee per every hundred. It being so, the tax was, according to the Finance Member, of no consequence. Nothing can be more misleading than this. That the tax has been no mean impediment in the way of the improvement of the cotton industry in India, cannot be gainsaid. Government professes its love for *swadeshi*, "honest *swadeshi*" as His Excellency Lord Minto termed it. But when it comes to practice, Government would not abolish the tax! What inconsistency this? If the Government really meant to improve the cotton industry in India, could such a tax stand?

The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga urged that a Commission should be appointed to enquire about the export of rice to foreign countries, but the Finance Member, who tried to show that this year the export of rice was less than in previous years, did not agree to the proposal. He archly remarked that the Maharaja, who had been appointed President of the *Annarakshini Sabha*, should first see what he could do in the matter. Such indifference on the part of Government was quite unexpected.

Referring to the large grant for rolling stock on Indian railways, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar urged that manufacturers in India should be encouraged to extend their works. Such encouragement would have enabled many an Indian labourer to earn his livelihood. But the regret is Government said nothing about the proposal.

The Hon'ble the Home Member is very hard upon native newspapers, which, as he says, are teaching sedition to the rising generation. Sir Harvey Adamson has perhaps lost his temper, because our students are joining in political proceedings and taking part in the *swadeshi* agitation. Mr. Morley stopped oppression upon students, but this luminary now proposes to put down native newspapers. It should, however, be remembered that the attempt to put down native newspapers would only serve to intensify the mischief which it is proposed to remedy. Such an attempt would greatly increase the magnitude of political agitation.



In meeting the apprehended loss to Indian revenue, owing to the proposed abolition of the opium trade, it is only proper that the British Government should make good a good portion thereof.

The cultivation of opium in India was the outcome of the decision of the Home Government, and as that Government now proposes to abolish this iniquitous traffic, it ought to come forward to make good a portion of the loss to India consequent on such abolition. Did not England make good the loss to the Jamaica slave owners when she abolished slave trade? Why should it be otherwise in the case of India?

His Excellency Lord Minto said in his Budget speech that it was on the initiative of the Government of India, and not in submission to agitation in this country, nor in accordance with instructions conveyed to them from home, that it was to be determined what reforms were possible and should be carried out. His Excellency will pardon us if we say that in this matter our experience is of quite a different character. For we very often find our rulers blind though possessed of eyes and deaf though possessed of ears. They see our miseries, and hear our cries without appearing to notice them. Not only is it so, but oftentimes worse things happen, for the very opposite of what we prayed for is inflicted upon us. Can loyalty subsist long under such treatment? "Believe us," "depend upon us," "we will grant you what you require when the time comes," sweet but hollow words such as these cannot appease the appetite of the hungry.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rasbehari Ghose and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said that the true reason why important administrative reforms such as the extension of the principle of self-government and the separation of the judicial and executive functions are not carried out, is that our alien rulers are loth to part with any portion of their authority. Mr. Gokhale's remarks were somewhat of a trenchant character. Nothing is so offensive as truth, and so Sir Harvey Adamson at once lost his temper. He said that the Indian civilians were the custodians of the interests of the three hundred millions who inhabit India, and not merely of the small party of perhaps a few millions of whom Mr. Gokhale was the spokesman. According to Sir Harvey, self-government for India at the present day is quite illogical and absurd. Whenever the question of surrender of the monopoly of power by civilians arises, these worthy men speak of the three hundred millions of India, as if they braved vast oceans and mighty rivers only for the good of those millions and had no motive of self-interest. How wicked to impeach the actions and motives of such distinguished, selfless philanthropists! But everything is possible in this degenerate *Kalijug* (iron age).

**BIHAR BANDHU,**  
April 6th, 1907.

65. Enumerating all the different items of charges provided in the Budget for the year 1907-08 in reference to Bengal, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the

6th April notes that with all this nothing has been provided for the relief of the local people reduced to a wretched condition by the havoc wrought by malaria, cholera and plague.

**HITVARTA,**  
April 7th, 1907.

66. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 7th April criticizes the way in which the Budget is at present discussed in the Imperial Council, remarking that when the discussion does not prove productive of any good to the public it is practically useless altogether. The discussion should occupy at least a fortnight in order to be complete and useful.

67. Referring to the glowing promises so loudly made by the Government to the Indian people to introduce reformation in the current administrative system, the *Hitvarta*

**HITVARTA,**

Plain speaking.

[Calcutta] of the 7th April expresses its disappointment in view of conflicting statements on the subject made by the various authorities. His Excellency the Viceroy declares that the last despatch contains all that is required for the good of India. But his Financial Minister expresses in the same breath that India will neither have self-government nor a separation of the executive and judicial functions, for the Indians are not yet fit for self-government; the executive and judicial functions need not be formally separated, as the increase of work of the executive officer virtually leaves him no time for his judicial duties. Surely, the whole state of things answers the sense of the proverb "Much cry, no wool."



68. Referring to the rebuke administered by Sir Harvey Adamson to the editors of native newspapers observing that they are sowing seeds of disaffection in the plastic minds of young boys and thus doing something prejudicial to the interests of Government, the same paper remarks that this is because Mr. Morley has declared it wrong to take severe measures against the students for their participation in the *swadeshi* agitation. Evidently, the adoption of any severe measure against the editors of newspapers will be a fresh contribution to the zeal underlying the *swadeshi* agitation. The Government executives want to repress it, but they will have to repent for their having taken to doing so.

HITVARTA,  
April 7th, 1907.

69. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 30th March says that so long as the salt-tax will not be repealed wholesale, giving the Indians the right of free manufacture of salt in their own country, salt from England, Germany and other countries will continue to pour into India. And the lower the tax is, the larger will this import grow.

HINDUSTHAN,  
March 30th, 1907.

70. The same paper says that free-trade obtains in no other country in the world except England and England's dependency, India. If rice, wheat, etc., remain stored in India, it will cause great loss to British trade. The people of England will not consent to suffer this loss, and, consequently, Government will be obliged to take steps to mend affairs in their favour. The Association which has been formed for keeping food-grains in the country will not, therefore, be able to do much practical work.

HINDUSTHAN.

71. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th March writes regretfully that the official reply to a question lately put in the Bengal Council regarding the export of rice shows that Government is as yet wholly indifferent in this matter and inclined to deny that export is responsible for the rise in prices.

BANGAVASI,  
March 30th, 1907.

72. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes that the argument adduced by Mr. Baker in reply to the Maharaja of Darbhanga, that the quantity of rice exported this year is less than that of the two previous years, is robbed of much of its value because he made no mention of the amount of rice produced in the country in these three years respectively.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA,  
April 4th, 1907.

73. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April, writing at great length about the question lately taken up by some of the notable Indians under the leadership of His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga, namely, that of the prevention of a wholesale export of grain with a view to prevent famine, as also to enable the people to control it on its appearance, describes how the question when lately raised in the last sitting of the Imperial Council by His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga with a view to enlist the sympathy of Government was followed by a carping criticism. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker's views on the subject as expressed by him at the meeting are evidently out of keeping with what the Maharaja and his colleagues have been holding about it. The Hon'ble Member sees no necessity for Government co-operation in the matter. He considers it advisable only to watch the progress of the working of the Association that has been formed in this connexion. Besides, he does not attribute the prevailing scarcity of grain in any great measure to the export system, considering it not all-embracing but restricted only to a particular class.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
April 8th, 1907.

In fact, the Association so formed will leave no stone unturned to work out its object. But is it, at any rate, proper for the Government to remain satisfied with thus laying the whole burden of labour upon the latter body and holding themselves practically aloof from it? Government knows full well that the country is much distressed for want of food and that the prices of articles have gone abnormally high. It has been pointedly shown to Government that the foreign trade has been sapping up the resources of our country. Can Government deny all this? Is it not the duty of a ruler to prevent export from his country, when it is so much affected by scarcity? Does not the neglect of this go to make him sinful? Sinfulness on the part of the King



has a disastrous effect upon the State. It was to offer relief to its people that Government once took to preventing export. Does not the present state of things call for the adoption of such a measure? Can the people reasonably be left to shift for themselves? In course of discussion the Hon'ble Mr. Baker only referred to the statistics of the grain export but not to that of the outturn. It is being invariably urged upon the attention of Government how the foreign traders have been exporting country rice to foreign lands. This has been raising the price of that food-grain. It is strange that Government does not fully realize the situation of the country even with these facts before it. Naturally, it is now therefore desirable that the people should exert themselves hard to see that even a handful of grain does not go out of their land.

YUGANTAR.  
March 31st, 1907.

74. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 31st March writes that the English are well-skilled in crooked policy. Whenever it becomes necessary they soften down and again commence oppressing with a suitable opportunity. The character of the English Government of India. That is why, seeing that the entire country is now deeply discontented with their acts of oppression and wrong, they are trying to quiet people with a few minor reforms. No matter what Lord Minto may say in the course of the Budget debate, past history will keep alive and fresh the story of the oppressions of the English.

SWADES.  
April 1st, 1907.

75. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 1st April writes that the Comilla correspondent of the *Bengalee* says that the Hindus believe that, as the Musalmans allege, the police and Government are on their (the Musalmans') side. Government in Hindu-Musalman quarrels. God knows whether or not there is any ground for this belief. But whence did this belief originate at all? Is it unreasonable for Hindus to believe this if they see the police present and yet not keeping the peace? People have no faith in the impartiality of the English in cases where natives and Europeans are concerned. If a Hindu and Musalman riot does away with the belief of the Hindus in English impartiality even in cases where both parties are Indians, what support is left to British rule in India?

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 3rd, 1907.

76. Our Comilla correspondent, says the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, has informed us that when the disturbance first broke out in Comilla, the Magistrate of the place telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor for advice and help, stating that he was unable to cope with the situation. It does not speak well for the abilities of a District Magistrate, who is both an executive and a judicial officer, if he fails to maintain peace within his jurisdiction. And we ask the British *raj* no longer to keep its standard flying in places where he cannot maintain peace and where oppression and anarchy prevail. The standard which shelters anarchy is sure to fall. Our correspondent says that the oppressive Musalmans of Comilla have become resolved to punish the Hindus, because the latter obstruct the sale of *belati* salt. Why are they so eager to help the sale of foreign salt? Who is instigating them against the *swadeshi* movement?

They openly say that the authorities are encouraging them rather than hindering them in their work. What does this mean? If it is false, the authorities should contradict it and save their *prestige* by punishing those who say it. Have the English become so weak as to be unable to check a few *gundas* of Comilla? Or is it a freak of the English officials? The attention of the Viceroy is drawn to the Comilla affair.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA,  
April 4th, 1907.

77. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th April is happy to hear that Mr. Luson is enquiring into the late unhappy incidents in Comilla with the greatest care and attention. Mr. Luson.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 3rd, 1907.

78. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April says that of the 259 Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department in India, only 15 are Indians, the rest being white men. This is how the Queen's Proclamation is honoured by the authorities. Appointments in the Public Works Department.



79. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th April urges that a sifting inquiry should be made by Government into the truth or otherwise of a piece of information which it has received to the effect that the fact that *belati* cloths and other things have almost wholly ceased to be sold at the *Shaturia hat* in Manikganj called forth from the Subdivisional Officer concerned, while lately out on tour, an intimation to the local zamindars that the authorities were dissatisfied with them on this account.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA,  
April 4th, 1907.

80. The same paper writes that the correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is responsible for the statement that Mr. Huda, the District Judge of Bogra, is striving to create ill-feeling between Hindus and Musalmans, and that he shows undue preference for his Musalman subordinates.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA.

81. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th April thinks that by deciding henceforth not to permit post-masters to sell stamps on commission, Government has done wrong to a deserving and ill-paid class of its servants, who deserve to be recompensed by an increase in pay for the loss which they will suffer by having to forego the commission on the sale of stamps.

SANJIVANI,  
April 4th, 1907.

82. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 6th April notes :—  
One of the effects of English education has been to enable the people to appreciate the value of newspapers and the merit of their demand. The numbers of these papers has, consequently, been considerably increasing. But, unfortunately, the present rate of postage is prejudicial to their wide circulation, inasmuch as the money value of the postage payable for their transit is greater than their prices fixed by their proprietors, under the dictate of patriotism and having regard to the poverty of the country, at a rate less than the price of the paper they cover. It is really surprising to notice that the papers, both the large and the small ones, are charged for at the same rate with regard to their postal demand. Our contemporary the *Hitavadi* is within right in its remarks that unless the postage payable for the transit of the newspapers be reduced to half-an-anna for three tolas, they cannot command an extensive circulation and benefit the people by their noble instructions. We earnestly request that Lord Minto will kindly look into the state of things, and confer a blessing upon the people by reducing the postal rate at present chargeable for the transit of the newspapers, to a reasonable limit.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
April 6th, 1907.

83. The *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 5th April writes that the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* has stated that the India Office has approved in their entirety Lord Kitchener's proposals for army reform, and that all hopes of any impending reduction in army expenses must now therefore be given up.

PRATIHAR,  
April 5th, 1907.

84. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th April says that the number of small-pox patients in the Campbell Hospital is now double of what it was last year. But no increased accommodation has been provided for the excess patients. The poor sufferers are made to lie in beds very close to each other and even in path-ways. It cannot be doubted that many are dying for want of proper treatment and accommodation. Even in rendering medical aid a distinction is observed between white and black patients.

SAMAY,  
April 5th, 1907.

85. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th April says that the Hon'ble Dr. Rasbehari Ghose drew the attention of Government to the decline of Indian arts and urged the desirability of extending and encouraging scientific studies. But Government held out no hopes of acting according to this suggestion. It is in this manner that the authorities when hard pressed shelve important questions.

HITAVADI,  
April 5th, 1907.

86. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 6th April says that this year the Provincial Conference met at Berhampur for the same work for which it had met at Barisal last year. But how differently it has been treated by officials at the two places. The Barisal authorities had made arrangements for maintaining the peace with the help of regulation *lathis* and police persecution,

HOWRAH HITAEISHI,  
April 6th, 1907.



whilst the Magistrate of Berhampur ordered the police to refrain from using arms and work under the direction of local popular leaders. Such is the difference between the methods on which the two provinces are administered.

BIRBHUM VARTA,  
April 6th, 1907.

87. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 6th April says that the *pachui* shop near the Dubrajpur bazar in the Birbhum district has become quite a nuisance and a source of unpleasantness to the people of the locality. The attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

SWADES,  
April 6th, 1907.

88. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 8th April indulges in some sarcasm at the expense of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam because in 1907-08 its expenditure will exceed its income by about 15 lakhs (the exact figures respectively being Rs. 2,54,81,030 and Rs. 2,39,76,000), so that it is in a predicament much the same with that of the Nawab of Dacca.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

HITAVADI,  
April 6th, 1907.

89. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th April says that a single day is too short a time for the proper discussion of the Indian Budget. As might be expected, on the last Budget day the business was gone through in the most perfunctory and hurried manner imaginable. It is difficult to see what can be the use of such nominal discussion of the Budget. At least a fortnight ought to be devoted to the discussion of the Indian Budget.

SWADES,  
April 8th, 1907.

90. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 8th April writes that there is no counting the number of times the Nawab Salimulla faltered in the course of reading out his written speech in Council during the Budget debate, and then remarks that a man like him should have no place beside men like Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Chitnavis, Dr. Rasbehari Ghose and the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 6th, 1907.

91. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th April writes that by the terms of his treaty with the British *raj*, the Chief of Aundh ought to be tried by a Commission composed of Feudatory Princes, and it is to be hoped therefore that the Commission now trying him will be reconstituted.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
April 8th, 1907.

92. With reference to the Commission appointed to inquire into the charges brought against the Mahratta Raja of Aundh, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April alludes to the representation lately made to the effect by the Sarvajanic Sabha to the Bombay Government pointing out that the British Government's interference in the matter was utterly uncalled for, when Aundh is a semi-independent State and the officer whose murder is alleged to have been attempted at is not a Government servant. The Raja has been divested of his powers, while the officer referred to is still holding his post. A right decision of the case is not, therefore, to be expected under the circumstances. Again, it is not so reasonable for the Commission to sit at Satara, as the local Collector is the Political Agent of Aundh and is at the bottom of these proceedings. Bombay would have been the proper place. Many of the assertions set forth in the representation have been worth entertaining. But, unfortunately, they have all been unheeded by the Bombay Government.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 7th, 1907.

93. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April deprecates the appointment of a Mr. D. H. Wilson as tutor to the minor Raja of Faridkot and his brother, as Mr. Wilson has not any University degree and is not known to be high-born and well-educated, as a tutor to Raj Kumars should be. His appointment is only a way of sucking money from a Native State.

### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGAVASI,  
March 30th, 1907.

Magra Hat.

94. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th March writes that 20 lakhs of maunds of rice are annually exported from Magra Hat alone.



95. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 1st April writes that as days pass, the prices of rice and other necessities are rising in a manner which is telling severely on the middle and poorer classes of the population.

PURULIA DARPAN,  
April 1st, 1907.

96. The *Bangabhumi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April writes that the condition of the crops in Nadia in the month of *Chaitra* is not very hopeful, paddy selling at the rate of 6 *katas* per rupee, taking a *kata* at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seers of 80 *sikkas*, and new rice at the rate of Rs. 6-2 per maund. People apprehend a famine.

BANGABHUMI,  
April 2nd, 1907.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

97. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 24th March writes as follows:—

YUGANTAR,  
March 24th, 1907.

The English say that they established peace in our country. We say, so was it. If stopping the manifestation of that restlessness which is natural to man be called establishing peace, then we must admit that there are no peace-givers like you. If the lifeless silence of the desert be called peace, then we must admit that no one ever brought such peace into the country as the English have done. Formerly the people possessed strength and power and, in consequence, riots, etc., used to happen. But that power and that strength have vanished, and with them all internal disturbances. The disease has disappeared along with the patient, and the English vaunt that there are no physicians like them.

But the roots of power have not yet dried up. Sentiment has not yet disappeared from the hearts of Indians. The Indians, it is true, have lost all happiness, but they still cherish the memory of past happiness. And that is what frightens Englishmen.

Go through the history of India in past ages, and you will find that whenever there came a flood of sentiment over the country, it disregarded all obstacles and stood as the conqueror of the world.

As the result of the practice of long ages, India's sentiments are intertwined with religion. And that is the reason why Englishmen do not want publicly to meddle with the Indians' religion. It was because there was meddling with religion in 1857, that *chaputtees* came silently to be circulated in the sepoy regiments. That was a day when the English awoke from their sleep of delusion at the roaring of the cannon. From that time the English have been unwilling to make India's pent up sentiment rush out, by interfering with her religion.

But religion does not always manifest itself in its old form. Man is a living thing, so is his religion. Religion changes its exterior in every age.

We sat inert. God has come, revealed his own form, and has whispered in our ear the formula we should use in meditating on him. The Almighty God has to-day revealed himself before our eyes as our mother-country. The dried-up river has been flooded, the despairing heart has been inspired with hope, and sentiment has permeated national life. The time has come when the dumb will speak and the lame will scale mountains.

The course of sentiment the English wanted to impede has become free. Religion has this time made its appearance in the shape of service to the country. Now, what is the object of rendering this service to the country? The object is the establishment of *swaraj*, the establishment of a kingdom of righteousness. Those who love this new religion, those who follow the path of this truth, those who are fired with this new sentiment, will no longer submit to another's yoke or bow down their heads before foreigners. Neither will they believe in any power but their own.

The English know that this object of ours will not be fulfilled unless English rule completely vanished from the country. That is why they look around with fearful eyes. They had secretly brought a throne in their tradesman's bag, and their present fear is lest their throne should disappear along with their trade. No wonder, therefore, that the English should try to suppress the *swadeshi*.

Our mistake is that we still go to the English for justice. How can one and the same person be the devourer and the protector at the same time?



How can they give us an assurance of safety with whom we have been waging a life-long warfare? How can they who are deceivers, cheats and usurpers of others' kingdoms, dispense justice to us? From that very day, on which we took the *swadeshi* vow, all connexion between us and the English has been severed. We ourselves are our own monarchs, and it is the English who have deprived us of our kingdom. We must again establish *swaraj* (our own kingdom).

We must submit to a thousand oppressions so long as our object is not gained. We have now to prepare for self-defence, which is in our own hands. Those who have listened to the Mother's call, gird up your loins for a terrible war with the object of removing the Mother's ills. Prepare a throne of gold for the goddess of kingdom, who will arise after churning the sea of blood shed by millions of hearts.

SOLTAN,  
March 29th, 1907.

98. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 29th March writes that, judging from the way things are moving in the world, it seems that popular forms of government will be the only forms of government that will survive in the world. In a short time the principle of self-government will be adopted in China, Egypt, India and Afghanistan.

BIRBHUM VARTA,  
March 30th, 1907.

99. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 30th March says that much of the friction and heart-burning which have resulted from the *swadeshi* movement and the partition, is due to the noise that is made by speechification. If it is thought necessary to explain to the people the benefits of the *swadeshi* movement, it should be done by meeting them in their village homes and giving them good advice in the matter there. Meetings can only provoke counter-meetings, and give rise to friction between opposite parties. For some days Birbhum rang with the *swadeshi* propaganda, but now the stir is all over. And here, too, counter-meetings were held against *swadeshi* meetings. But the reports of these counter-meetings were not published by the press.

YUGANTAR,  
March 31st, 1907.

100. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 31st March writes that all now understand that *swaraj* cannot be got by word of mouth only, that real strength is not obtained only by making a few loud speeches or writing long protests in the newspapers, and that he who, although possessed of unlimited strength, asks alms of a handful of foreigners, is the vilest of men and veritably impotent.

SWADESHI,  
April 1st, 1907.

101. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 1st April writes that the rights of the Indian people which the English as their guardians now keep to themselves, they must gradually part with, and they must submit to people who have attained their majority, so to speak, being established in *swaraj*. Indians must see that their rights are accounted for to the last farthing as it were. This may lead to a temporary struggle with the English, but it will result ultimately in the permanent establishment of peaceful political equality. It is not in human nature to part with power in possession, but the attention paid by England to her colonies shows that she is not wholly ignorant or unmindful of the wisdom of the policy of ceding a part when the whole is otherwise threatened. It will not do to become hopeless under the idea that in the British Empire, the Indians' lot will be that of the slave and never that of the master. The officials' power and the regulation *lathi* must be ignored alike, and empire and *swaraj* simultaneously striven for. Working for empire will smooth the way for the establishment of *swaraj*, and the achievement of *swaraj* will give Indians their place in the empire. Work with a proper recognition of the differences and points of contact between empire and *swaraj*, and then it will be seen that liberation is not distant.

SANDHYA,  
April 4th, 1907.

102. Referring to the anniversary of Bankim Chandra Chatterji's death, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes as follows:—

At early dawn on Tuesday next we, sons of Bengal, shall by bathing in the Ganges, perform a great *tarpan* (offering of libation, in payment of our debts to the gods, the *Pitris* (manes) and the Rishis—shall listen to, think of and meditate on Bankim's deeds. We shall spend that day in following his ways, speaking about him, desiring to imitate him and yearning for his company. Again, if you want to be called men, to be initiated in *virachar*



(evidently a pun, meaning, first, the ways of heroes, and, secondly, a *Tantric* ceremony), to prepare for *Shavasadhana* (a *Tantric* ceremony performed by means of dead bodies), to work *bhutasudhi* (freedom from evil spirits, another *Tantric* ceremony), to be the Mother's sons, then take the oath, in the name of the gods moving in the firmament, in the name of this world and the next, in the name of the *Pitris* (manes), in the name of the honour of your family, in the name of all things living and lifeless, that you will guard the sanctity of the Mother-country, and emancipate her at the risk of everything you possess. These shall be considered our resolve and religious duty on the day of the ascension of Bankim to heaven.

103. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 5th April writes:—

Loss to European traders gain to Indians.

*Feringhi* traders are in great trouble, and adversity to them means prosperity to us.

SANDHYA,  
April 5th, 1907.

104. Writing on the present political situation in Bengal, the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 5th April tells Musalmans

Musalmans and the present political situation.

not to pay any heed to a number of persons who, though calling themselves Musalmans, are but a set of beggars who disgrace their community, and who have for selfish purposes sold themselves to the Hindus. No real Musalmans attend the meetings of these Musalmans. Furthermore, Musalmans are exhorted not to be misled by a number of speech-makers into striving for *swaraj*, but remain calm and unruffled by the present disquieting situation. Let them not forget that loyalty is the highest virtue. Let them accept unreservedly what is done for their good by Government and by the leaders of their community.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,  
April 5th, 1907.

105. Writing in the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April, Shekh Nasir-ud-din, B.A., exhorts his fellow-Musalmans in the name of God and the Prophet not to quarrel with the Hindus over the *swadeshi* agitation at foreign instigation.

Musalmans and the *swadeshi* agitation.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 7th, 1907.

106. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th April denies the existence in India of any socialist societies, as lately alleged by the *Englishman*. They are as mythical as the

Socialist societies in India.

"Golden Bengal" Society, for the people of the country do not know of any such society.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 9th, 1907.

107. A correspondent of the *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 24th March writes that the bad purpose with which the recent incidents at Comilla were brought about by mean-

The incidents at Comilla.

minded men who do their work pitilessly, did not and cannot succeed. At this life-and-death crisis, Hindu society will welcome death with pleasure. The limits of patience have been passed.

YUGANTAR,  
March 24th, 1907.

108. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 31st March writes that in the Comilla incidents, the finger of God is seen indicating that there is no necessity of uselessly delaying any longer. Let the cry arise over the country without delay—*Kshatriya* strength (prowess) is wanted.

The incidents at Comilla.

YUGANTAR,  
March 31st, 1907.

109. A correspondent of the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 28th March reports that one Babu Kumudini Kanta Ghose, an inhabitant of Korhati in Dacca, Sub-Inspector of Police, Cuttack, with his brother, Babu Karunakanta Ghose, had to sign an agreement on the 17th *Falgun* last to the effect that they would never in future make use of any *bilati* articles, new or old.

A Police Sub-Inspector's vow never to use British goods.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA,  
March 28th, 1907.

110. In connexion with the proposed mixed Club for Europeans and Indians at Calcutta, the *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the

The proposed Club for Europeans and Indians at Calcutta.

31st March, addressing Europeans, inquires if the Indians have come to hate them, simply to gratify

a whim. By no means. Europeans have by their thirst for money made the entire country destitute, and it is owing to them that the whole country is to-day stricken by famine, plague, etc. It is by their crooked policy that the moral strength, etc., of the Indians have been destroyed. How, then, can they expect good feeling towards them? The people of India are sure, one day or other, to mete out proper punishment to you, Englishmen, for your sins. You

YUGANTAR,  
March 31st, 1907.



are sure, some time or other, to get consumed in the flame of their hatred. Good feeling can never possibly exist between one who eats and one who is eaten up.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
March 8rd, 1907.

111. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April says that if, as the *Englishman* has tried to establish, there are no scholars in India worthy of being pensioned by the Government, the Government is to blame for it. For, without Government support, learning and fine arts cannot flourish in any country.

Scholarship in India.

AL PUNCH,  
April 6th, 1907.

112. The *Al Punch* [Bankipore] of the 4th April expresses its gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, Raja Peary Mohan and others for their having inaugurated the Corn Protection Society to safeguard the people against starvation by preventing the wholesale exportation of grain. His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga has to be specially thanked for this noble undertaking, as he had lately moved the matter in the last Imperial Council, where it underwent a petty discussion. It is prayed that the undertaking may be crowned with success.

The Corn Protection Society.

SANDHYA,  
April 6th, 1907.

113. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 6th April says that the real cause of the present unity of the Indians is their hatred of the *feringhi*. Everybody knows that the *feringhi* is an adept in dealing hard blows. The pleader, the school-boy, the editor, the England-returned Indian donning European costume, all have suffered at the hands of the *feringhi*. Hence the present unity. The Barisal outrage, the *Punjabee* case, the Comilla riots, all tell the same tale. But unity cannot be founded upon hatred of others. There can be no national unity without love for the country, without our interest being the same as the interests of the country. You can take exception to nothing, you cannot ignore things as they are, as they have been in the past. It will be then that all will be united on the lap of the common mother.

Indian unity.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
April 10th, 1907.

Lord Curzon's proposal to commemorate Lord Clive.

114. Referring to Lord Curzon's proposal to commemorate the achievements of Lord Clive by a statue, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April says:—

We have no objection to the Imperialists gratifying themselves by raising a statue to Lord Clive. But we shall be glad if the public treasury of India has not to bear its cost.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPKA,  
March 30th, 1907.

115. The Jagatpur correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 30th

A road in Cuttack.

March states that the road from Sailo-Saibir leading through Ranasandha to Cuttack stands in need of urgent repairs, and hopes that the Vice-Chairman of the Cuttack Local Board will pay immediate attention to the matter.

UTKALDIPKA.

The Government of India thanked.

116. The native papers of Orissa thank the Government of India for the reduction of the tax on salt, and hope that the salt-tax will be abolished altogether at an early date.

UTKALDIPKA.

The reduced rates of postage.

117. All the native papers of Orissa convey their gratitude to the Government of India for the introduction of favourable rates of postage in the Postal Department. This reform will no doubt add to public convenience.

GARJATBASINI,  
March 30th, 1907.

A large expenditure on the education of the Indians approved.

118. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 30th March is glad to find that the Government of India has resolved to spend a large amount on the education of the Indians. This is no doubt as it should be.

GARJATBASINI.

The Education Committee in Talcher.

119. The same paper states that an Education Committee has been established in Talcher under the presidency of Krishna Chandra Mandhata Samanta to supervise the instruction imparted to children in that State. It is hoped that the people of Talcher will be much benefited by the labours of the Committee in question.



120. Referring to the proposal of the Government to appoint a Forest Officer for all the Garjats and Feudatory States in Orissa that are under the Court of Wards, the same paper observes that the Forest Officers are working under the Tributary and Feudatory Chieftains. The reason is not far to seek, for while the Chieftains administer their Forest Department in a benevolent spirit in the interests of their subjects, the Forest Law administered by British officers has a tendency to minimise the comforts and convenience of the people who come under that law.

GARJATBASINI.

121. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 3rd April is sorry to point out that the zamindars of Orissa should learn a lesson from the example of Babu Nagendra Nath Rai Chaudhuri, who was an influential and rich zamindar of Orissa, but who put an end to his life by committing suicide after wasting all the property that he had inherited from his father by prodigality and other sins.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
April 3rd, 1907.

122. The same paper exhorts the zamindars of Orissa to unite together, revive the old Landlords' Association and enter a firm and respectful protest against the revision settlement that is going on in Balasore. It is feared that the zamindars are going to be reduced to the position of *sarbarakars* and instead of being called the proprietors of the soil they are being treated as mere farmers of revenue. An appeal is made to the editors of newspapers in Orissa and to the different public bodies in that Province to help the zamindars against the objectionable policy of the Government.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.

123. Referring to the resolution of the Cuttack Collector to sell off the paddy belonging to the Darpan Estate in that district, the *Utkaladipika* [Cuttack] of the 30th March points out that this step of the Collector may bring some money to the coffers of the estate, but it is a doubtful policy to part with paddy at a time when the tenants of the Darpan Estate are in distress and when the ruling price of rice is high. The estate should be administered both in the interests of the landlord and the tenants, and when these interests collide, mainly in the interests of the tenants. In case it is resolved to sell off the paddy without listening to any objections, it should be sold in small quantities, so as to enable the tenants of that estate to purchase a good quantity of it within a reasonable period. The daily sales must not exceed Rs. 2.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
March 30th, 1907.

124. Referring to the annual examinations of students reading in Deogarh and Kochinda in Bamra, the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 23rd March observes that the State is making good progress in education under the able and enlightened administration of its Raja.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
March 23rd, 1907.

125. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 25th March is sorry to state that Pandit Govind Chandra Mahapatra Sarma, the Collector of Mayurbhanj, is making over the Padhanship of Barjor and a few other mauzas in pargana Banbari in that State to his new second son-in-law, Uday Narayan Das. Though the Padhan of Barjor objected to this arrangement, his objections were rejected by the State Collector. An appeal is made to the Maharaja Bahadur for justice in the matter.

MANORAMA,  
March 25th, 1907.

126. As several jobberies having taken place in the public offices in Mayurbhanj, the same paper recommends the introduction of a gradation list of officers, belonging to the public offices in that State according to their salaries and ranks. A regularly published Civil List will no doubt bring to light jobberies that at present go unnoticed.

MANORAMA.

127. The same paper states that its proprietor, the Sammilani Company, is in great distress owing to the high-handed proceedings of the Collector of Mayurbhanj, who is said to be under the influence of the Dewan of the State, and who has resolved to deprive the Company of its lands on the grounds that the lease of the Company has neither been formally drawn up nor registered, that

MANORAMA.



the *Manorama*, the organ of the Company, is preaching discontent, setting up one party against the other, and creating bitter racial feelings. The *Manorama* complains that the order of the Collector is *ultra vires* and illegal. The writer suggests that the *Manorama* having exposed the jobberies and misdeeds of Bengali officers in Mayurbhanj, they have combined to stop the mouth of the paper through the instrumentality of Pandit Govinda Chandra Mahapatra, who, though a Uriya officer, is said to have proved a subservient tool in the hands of the Bengalis. An appeal against an order of the Collector is pending before the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
April 3rd, 1907.

128. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 3rd April points out that the order of the District Judge of Cuttack requiring the publication of civil sale-proclamations in the *Star of Utkal* at the cost of the parties concerned is neither judicious nor fair, for the *Star of Utkal* is conducted in the English language, while the sale-proclamations are printed in Uriya. The writer points out that some sale-proclamations were published in the *Star of Utkal* eight clear days after the sale of the properties concerned. The writer is of opinion that the District Judge should publish the proclamations in the papers of those districts in which the properties concerned are situate.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.

129. The same paper compares the settlement proceedings of 1896 with those of 1836 in Orissa to show that the latter proceedings were more clear, complete, simple and beneficial to the tenantry than the former. The proceedings of 1896 have invested the raiyats with certain rights which have made their holdings easily transferable. The result is that the holdings of the raiyats have gone and are going out of their hands to those of their creditors, who are mostly foreigners. Is this a blessing or a curse?

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.

130. The same paper states that the natives of Orissa are very glad to learn that Miss Sailabala Das, the adopted daughter of Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., now on a visit to England, was presented to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress by Lady Spicer on the 1st of March last.

GARJATBASINI,  
March 30th, 1907.

131. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 30th March states that the Raja of that State conducted the holy-thread ceremonies of 14 boys, and performed the marriage ceremonies of four girls at his own cost. These liberal acts of the Raja are highly appreciated by the Talcher community.

MANORAMA,  
March 25th, 1907.

132. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 25th March states that Babu Bhikari Charan Parida, a resident of village Khunta in Mayurbhanj, is very liberal towards the students prosecuting their studies in the Khunta School. His donations to the school and his timely help to the students in need are highly spoken of.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
April 3rd, 1907.

133. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balarore] of the 3rd April is glad to state that Babu Sarangadhar Patnaik, a native of Dhenkanal, is going to Japan to prosecute his studies there. He carries a scholarship of Rs. 25 per month from the Scientific and Industrial Association, Calcutta, supplemented by a monthly grant of Rs. 25 made by the Raja of Dhenkanal. The Raja is thanked for his liberality.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
March 27th, 1907.

134. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 27th March states that the Gaekwar of Baroda is celebrating his Silver Jubilee by granting concessions to his subjects and by introducing beneficial measures for their good, which might well excite the admiration of other rulers in India. The Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Coronation of the present King-Emperor are within the memory of many Indians, who feel that, except the release of a few prisoners in the different jails of India, no important concessions were made to the Indians during the celebration of those august ceremonies.



The high price of paddy in the Cuttack district.

135. The Kendupatna correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 30th March states that paddy sells at 18 seers per rupee in that part of the Cuttack district.

UTKALDIPIKA.  
March 30th, 1907.

Small-pox in Cuttack.

136. The same paper states that small-pox is in this week as prevalent in the Cuttack town as it was last week.

UTKALDIPIKA.

Public health in Pal Lahara.

137. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 30th March states that the public health in Pal Lahara is good.

GARJATBASINI,  
March 30th, 1907.

138. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 27th March states that cholera is in this week as prevalent in the Balasore town as it was in the last week. The Balasore Municipality has appointed a special doctor to treat the patients suffering from that disease.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
March 27th, 1907.

139. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 30th March states that a rumour is afloat to the effect that about 18 boys belonging to the Cuttack town have been missing for the last four days. Their ages vary from 10 to 18. The rumour has caused a sensation in the public mind. The writer hopes that the police would make an investigation in the matter.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
March 30th, 1907.

A great fire in the Cuttack district.

140. The Jagatpur correspondent of the same paper states that about 300 houses in Chanduar were destroyed by fire in the last week.

UTKALDIPIKA.

The weather in Cuttack.

141. The same paper states that the sky was cloudy almost every day in the last week, but there was no rain.

UTKALDIPIKA.

A rise in the water level of the Mahanadi and the Brahmani.

142. The same paper states that the presence of muddy water in the beds of the rivers Mahanadi and Brahmani leads to the conclusion that there was rain in the Central Provinces.

UTKALDIPIKA.

143. The Jagatpur correspondent of the same paper points out that either a canal or any other source of water is highly necessary to irrigate the crops raised in Dalijora in the Cuttack district. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

UTKALDIPIKA.

The weather in Khariel.

144. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 30th March states that there was good rain in the Khariel State.

GARJATBASINI,  
March 30th, 1907.

145. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 27th March states that there was a good shower of rain, accompanied by hailstones, in the Balasore town in the last week. This rain is expected to benefit the standing crops.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
March 27th, 1907.

146. Referring to the rejection of a grant of Rs. 200 to the Balasore Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition from the funds of the Balasore Municipality by the Commissioner of Orissa Division, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 30th March observes that the Commissioner should not have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 to the same Exhibition from the funds of the District Board of Balasore.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
March 30th, 1907.

147. The *Gajatbasini* [Talcher] of the 30th March states that a new Company has been formed in that State with the object of storing articles of Indian manufacture in that State for sale to the public.

GARJATBASINI,  
March 30th, 1907.

148. The same paper states that the *Dolejatra* was celebrated with great eclat in Talcher and that the Talcher Police so managed its business that there was no hitch or hindrance in spite of large crowds of visitors.

GARJATBASINI.

149. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 27th March states that a branch of the Calcutta *Annarakshini Sabha* was established at Balasore under the presidency of Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur in the last week. Babu Durgadas Lahiri of the *Bangavasi* and Babu Sasibhusan Mukerji of the *Telegraph* came to Balasore to establish the branch Association.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
March 27th, 1907.



UTKALDIPIKA,  
March 30th, 1907.

150. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 30th March mourns the death of Pandit Markandeya Sastri of Puri at the advanced age of 60 in that town. He attended the courts of Rajas and Maharajas in India, all of whom appreciated his merit. He was in the habit of touring throughout India and holding debates and discussions with the learned men of the places visited. He lived an independent life and was always hale and hearty.

MANORAMA,  
March 25th, 1907.

151. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 25th March mourns the death of Mr. Wylly, who was for several years the Manager of the Mayurbhanj State during the minority of the present Maharaja, and who had endeared himself to the people of that State by his just and benevolent administration.

BIDHUBHUSHAN MUKERJEA,  
*Offg. Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
*The 13th April, 1907.*



**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 13th April 1907.**

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## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

369. The *Indian Empire* regrets to find that outrages in railway trains by European or Eurasian railway employees upon defenceless Indian women are becoming a permanent feature of railway travelling in India. The recent case at Arrah has been followed by another at Sodepore station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The culprit, a Eurasian, has been arrested and sent up for trial. If he is proved guilty, the journal hopes that he will be dealt with severely under the law, so that his punishment may act as a deterrent to others similarly inclined.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
2nd April 1907.

370. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is shocked at the action of the High Court in sentencing to death Durjodhan and Shyam Mandal who were charged with the murder of a woman named Parani Bewa. Their trial before the Sessions Judge of Murshidabad resulted in the jury, composed of five educated, respectable gentlemen, returning a unanimous verdict of not guilty, but instead of acquitting the accused, the Judge referred the matter to the High Court, though he admitted in his charge to the jury that one of the men "had no apparent motive for the alleged crime." Since the High Court can no longer be depended on for protection against the *zulum* and vagaries of the executive, the journal implores Sir Andrew Fraser to go through the papers of the case and exercise his prerogative of mercy.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th April 1907.

371. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets to find that the Judges who are at present presiding over the Criminal Bench of the High Court are "out-Stephening even Sir James Stephen" by ruling that the Local Government may appeal as often as it likes in a case. A man who has incurred the displeasure of the authorities may thus be rendered miserable all his life by a persistent prosecution. Such an interpretation of the section in question is productive of the most disastrous results, and calls for the serious attention of the members of the Calcutta Bar.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
11th April 1907.

## (d)—Education.

372. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* condemns the action of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government in trampling upon the interests of a school at Bhola on account of a Hindu Pandit belonging to the institution having publicly referred to Muhammadans as "*Katcha Kholas*." Commenting publicly on certain prejudices of Indians, the Pandit stated that there were some bad customs which could not be removed because of the prejudices of the "*Tiki Dharees*" and "*Katcha-kholas*," the leaders of the Hindus and the Musalmans. These expressions, though actually harmless, were distorted into an insult, and in order to please the "favourite wife," the Government attempted to procure the Pandit's dismissal, or at least an apology. These measures proving unsuccessful, the Government grant to the school was stopped for over a year, but the threatened adoption of strong measures for the realization of their dues resulted in the full amount being remitted. The School Committee have now intimated their intention of declining further Government aid, and Hindus have already come forward with contributions and donations.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th April 1907

## (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

373. Mr. Forrest, the present official Chairman of the Howrah Municipality, is accused by the *Bengalee* of having made himself so unpopular that his transfer from the district has become imperative in the public interest. While grossly neglecting the sanitary requirements of the town, he persists in displaying unusual liberality at the cost of the rate-payers by increasing the salaries of the Secretary and the Engineer. The extraordinary increase in the burden of taxation borne by the rate-payers has proved the last straw and largely accounts for the agitation now prevailing in Howrah.

BENGALSH,  
11th April 1907.



(h)—General.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
5th April 1907.

374. The *Indian Mirror* appeals to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to reject the proposal of Mr. Forrest, District Magistrate of Howrah, with regard to the Howrah Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and condemn his unfounded aspersions on a body that has been carrying on its humanitarian mission for the past 25 years to the satisfaction of the public. The idea is to suppress the Society and transfer its functions to the local Municipality, of which the Magistrate himself is the Chairman. The organization cannot be condemned on account of the misconduct of a few of its officers, and no exception can be taken to the *personnel* of the present working staff.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th April 1907.

375. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* attacks the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle for "pitchforking outsiders into the higher grades of the Provincial Service," and refers sarcastically to Mr. Carlyle's hero-worship. his explanation that the men possessed "extra qualifications." An outsider who is innocent of the work of the Executive Service is thus said to have better claims to special promotion than an experienced member of it. The system of secret reporting—perhaps blackening the character of an officer behind his back—is regarded as a serious disgrace upon the fair name of a civilized Government. "Those who stab from behind are considered low people, but what," asks the journal, "are they who encourage such methods?" Reports based upon personal likes and dislikes should not be accepted as gospel truth to commit jobberies which are quite unprecedented in the history of the service.

NEW INDIA,  
6th April 1907.

376. The check to Muhammadan lawlessness in Comilla has, says *New India*, destroyed the mischievous tradition of the physical superiority of Muhammadans over Hindus and revived the fighting spirit of the Bengalis. This spirit should be nursed, so as to prevent its becoming dormant and the hand should "shine in use." The people have become conscious of their strength and can no longer be led "to the hypnotic spell of the foreigner."

BENGALER,  
7th April 1907.

377. Without disparaging or deprecating the services of the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Dinajpur, which were recapitulated when the title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred upon him at the Dacca Durbar, the *Bengaler* voices the belief of the public that the honour has been bestowed merely as a reward for the recipient's unpatriotic support of the partition. His behaviour has, however, led to his almost completely forfeiting the esteem of his countrymen.

BENGALER,  
9th April 1907.

378. The unusual interest excited by this year's Budget debate in the local Council, is ascribed by the *Bengaler* to the Government's tacit acknowledgment of the growing strength of public opinion. Besides signifying the acceptance of the popular view relating to the disposal of the Road Cess Fund, Sir Andrew Fraser offered to devise some sanitary provisions in connection with the Local Self-Government Bill. It is, however, not legislation but money that is wanted to introduce wholesome measures to obtain health throughout this plague and malaria-stricken land. Adequate funds would be available if money was not wasted upon the ball-room at Belvedere or the housing of high officials, and the overgrown military expenditure was curtailed.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
10th April 1907.

379. The Local Self-Government Act Amendment Bill having been put aside for the reconsideration of the question relating to the use of the Road Cess Fund, the *Hindoo Patriot* expresses the hope that Government will do the people justice by providing for the administration of the fund in the manner in which it was originally intended.

### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MUSALMAN,  
5th April 1907

380. The *Musalman* protests on behalf of the Muhammadan community against the suggestion of the Government of India, which is tantamount to an order, that His Highness the Mir of Khairpur should appoint a European



Vazir in succession to the late Sirdar Yakub Khan. There are a good many Muhammadan gentlemen who can creditably hold the office, and it would be an injustice to deprive them of such an opportunity of showing their administrative abilities or statesmanship. Another objection to the proposal is that European servants in Native States are terrors to their masters and are more dreaded than the Political Agent, as they consider themselves above the law.

381. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets to find that the Government has apparently paid no heed to the protest of the Chief of Aundh against the personnel of the Commission appointed to try him. If two executive officers are going to try the accused, there is no necessity of going through the farce of a so-called Commission, but if the Government intend to give the Prince a fair trial, he ought to be tried by his peers.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
5th April 1907.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

382. Commenting on His Excellency the Viceroy's tribute to the late Sir John Woodburn on the occasion of the unveiling of his statue, the *Indian Empire* hopes that Lord Minto, who praises the late Lieutenant-Governor for his appraising at its proper worth the "willing co-operation of the people," will always remember the truth of the proposition. The adherence of this rule would avoid much misery and effect great contentment.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
2nd April 1907.

383. In publishing the correspondence resulting in the Maharaja of Tikari discontinuing his subscription towards the marginally-noted Association, the *Beharee* pronounces the organisation to be a fraud as far as Bihar is concerned. During the course of its existence the Association has drawn at least Rs. 10,000 from Behar, but not more than two Bihari boys have been benefited.

BEHAREE,  
2nd April 1907.

Mr. Munindra Prasad's application for an enhanced scholarship to provide for his stay in England was refused, and Mr. Dayal, of the Sibpur Engineering College, though a suitable candidate, was not among those selected this year.

384. The difficulty which has arisen in India since the formation of two distinct political parties, cannot, in the estimation of *Bande Mataram*, be solved till the question is fought out, and the country has definitely accepted one or the other of the alternative ideals and methods. The differences are too vital to be waived aside, and if the Moderates are not less autocratic and dishonest, open war may be the consequence with two separate Conferences in the same province.

BANDE MATARAM,  
3rd April 1907.

385. The baptism of fire to which the Indian nationalists have been subjected since the inauguration of the *swadeshi* movement is considered by *Bande Mataram* to be a great moral gain, as it has invariably had the effect of making the people more truly alive to the grim actualities of a real political struggle. A decided advance in manhood has been achieved by the nationalists of Tippera, as the direct outcome of their first struggles with the local bureaucracy.

BANDE MATARAM,  
4th April 1907.

386. Commenting on Mr. Fraser Blair's lecture, "If there were another mutiny," which has been reprinted in the *"Hindustan Review"* the *Hindoo Patriot* hopes that it may never be necessary to suppress a general revolt throughout India, "but none can foretell what fearful cataclysm may be in store, if discontent spreads and strengthens, owing to indifference or want of sympathy on the part of Anglo-Indians to the national and natural aspirations of the people."

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
5th April 1907.

387. Servitude, though painful and intolerable, writes *Bande Mataram*, has become such a habit in India that many people seem to prefer it to the sharp salutary pangs of a resolute struggle for liberty. To avoid violent and bloody methods this gentle, spiritual, and law-abiding people are trying to invent new ways of regeneration which, however, are delusive. The petitionary delusion has been played out, and the mediums of religion or industrialism though helpful are in themselves insufficient to effect the desired result. Politics is

BANDE MATARAM,  
5th April 1907.



the work of the *Kshatriya*, whose first virtue is "not to bow his neck to an unjust yoke, but to protect his weak and suffering countrymen against the oppressor and welcome death in a just and righteous battle."

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
6th April 1907.

388. The manner in which public funds are raised and controlled, says the *Hindoo Patriot*, is scandalous and demoralising and must be mended. The leaders have proved their unfitness by mismanaging or misapplying the money they have raised for various purposes, and the success attending the latest venture styled the "National Defence Fund" shows that the public have yet to grow wise and profit by the lessons of the past.

BANDE MATARAM,  
6th April 1907.

389. *Bande Mataram* finds that the work of the Provincial Conference at Berhampur, has on the whole been satisfactory, but the failure to meet the situation created by the disturbances in East Bengal, showed a want of courage and statesmanship which is inexcusable. Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen had no power to surrender the right of shouting "*Bande Mataram*," as no private individual, whatever his position, can pledge a whole nation to a course inconsistent with courage and honour. This incident shows that the politics of Indians are still wanting in backbone, and unless they can display firmness in asserting their rights, they may as well abandon the idea of passive resistance.

The journal has no faith in the separation of the judicial and executive functions, and will be satisfied with nothing short of the Indians being paymasters and controllers of both executive and judiciary.

BEHAR HERALD,  
6th April 1907.

390. The *Behar Herald* writes in eulogistic terms of the presidential address at the Berhampur Provincial Conference and expects that it will help to remove much of the bitterness and misconception which has gathered round the Bengali-Behari controversy, thus effecting a better understanding between the two great communities in Bihar.

NEW INDIA,  
6th April 1907.

391. *New India* considers that the recent session of the Provincial Conference proved successful beyond all expectation, and attributes it to the strength, intelligence, impartiality, and reasonableness of the President, Mr. Deep Narain Singh, as well as the spirit of conciliation displayed by Babu Surendra Nath Banerji. The resolutions were free from the old spirit of mendicancy, and present a grate contrast to those adopted by the Conferences of other Provinces. The essential tone and spirit of the programme and the ideal of the new party have also been accepted.

INDIAN NATION,  
8th April 1907

392. The *Indian Nation* finds that the "few noisy men who glorify themselves and singularly enough are glorified by others as able as the new school," appear to have made the recent Provincial Conference a *fiasco*. The so-called new school has nothing to distinguish it, except scurrility in the press and factiousness at meetings. Its politics are of the do-nothing sort, for it feels itself bound to wait till it has achieved national independence. It exhibits a dog-in-the-manger spirit and often makes personal malice do duty for patriotism. The speech of Mr. Deep Narain Singh, President of the Conference, was merely a piece of declamation and contained nothing practical, whereas Rai Srinath Pal Bahadur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, gave a very dignified and sensible oration, and the programme he sketched out should have been gone through in detail in the several resolutions.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
7th April 1907.

393. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes approvingly of the publication bearing the marginally-noted title, as its general purpose is to show how Anglo-Saxon human nature needs control, and how the Empire is threatened with danger owing to immorality and self-seeking in every department of English national life. The book, which is ascribed to an unknown English lady, shows that British rule in India, though excellent on the whole, does not afford sufficient scope for the political education of the people, and that it is the duty of the Government to train the Indians for self-government, whether they will ever be fitted for it or not.



394. Reverting to a review of the book entitled "The Man who died for India," the *Hindoo Patriot* considers that the authoress has clearly shown that India needs a change in the system of government to suit her present condition. It is gratifying to know that the present Government realises the importance of this subject, and the result of the despatch to Mr. Morley concerning the proposed changes in the Indian administration is anxiously awaited.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
9th April 1907.

395. In a lengthy article on the effect of judicial vagaries on the people, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* rails at Sir James Stephen for abolishing trial by jury in India, securing for Government the privilege of appealing against acquittal, giving Judges power to enhance sentences on appeal, and making one law for the Indians and another for the Europeans. He is accused of having rendered the Police and the Magistrate all powerful and left the Indians at their absolute mercy. Not content with the reputation he had earned in India by his numerous barbarous changes in the law, Sir James Stephen carried his idiosyncrasies to England, where the newspapers fiercely attacked him for his displays of aberration.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
10th April 1907.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.  
OF POLICE, L. P.,  
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,  
The 13th April 1907.

F. N. WARDEN,  
Persl. Asst. to the Insp. Genl. of Police, L. P.



